

since described and the many that were overlooked by the authors of *Synopsis Filicum*.

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## A NEW SPECIES OF POLYPORUS FROM TENNESSEE

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Among the many interesting things found in the partially explored regions of Virginia and Tennessee during the past summer was a little undescribed species of true *Polyporus*, as the genus is at present limited. Considering the work already done in this group and the ease with which these plants as a group may be recognized, I was quite surprised at the find. It indicates the unfinished work at our very doors even in comparatively well-known genera of fungi and shows how much there is yet to be done by earnest collectors in almost any locality.

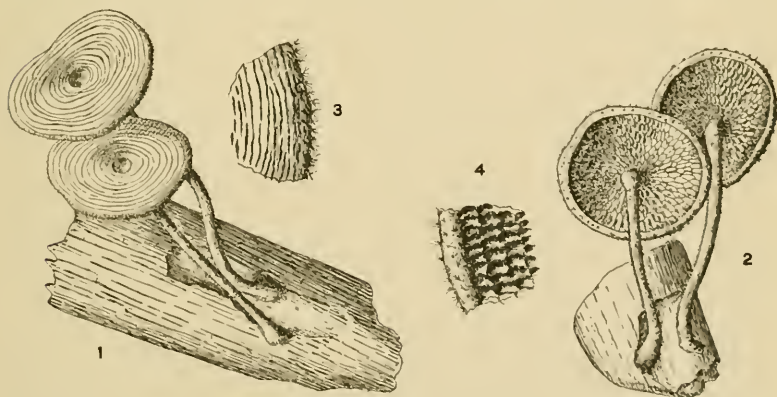
The genus *Polyporus* as at present limited comprises for the most part, small, central-stemmed plants found in the woods on fallen sticks and logs. Of the twenty-three North American species (Bulletin Torrey Club, 31: 29, 1904), eight are known from Cuba only, one from Porto Rico, one from St. Kitts, two from Central America and one from various parts of Tropical America. This leaves only ten species to be met with in the United States; and only half of these, *i. e.*, *P. Polyporus*, *P. arcularius*, *P. elegans*, *P. fissus* and *P. caudicinus*, are to any extent common, the remaining five being extremely rare and local. Of these local species, Louisiana has one, Alabama one, Ohio one, South Carolina one and North Carolina one; and one is now known from Tennessee.

When I first saw this new plant in the rocky woods at Unaka Springs in East Tennessee, the resemblance to a little gray *Clitocybe* common in the same mountains was so striking that I came near passing it by; but upon closer examination it revealed the large pores, umbilicate pileus and hairy margin characteristic of the

section to which our common and widely distributed species *P. arcularius* belongs. It may be distinguished from that species, however, by its smaller size, thinner substance, gray color and slender, equal, less hairy stem. From the rare *P. arculariellus*, it differs decidedly in color and in being opaque instead of pellucid. A full description of the species follows:

***Polyporus arculariformis* sp. nov.**

Pileus circular, umbilicate, 0.6–0.8 cm.  $\times$  0.05–0.1 cm., surface regularly concentrically rugose about the white, depressed center, isabelline to avellaneous, slightly imbricate-fibrillose; margin thin, acute, soon deflexed, nearly white, changing to isabelline, beset with numerous long, white, pointed cilia: context membranous, white, perfectly opaque: tubes 0.2–0.4 mm. long, 2–3 to a mm., radially elongated, decurrent, pallid, edges thin, irregularly toothed and fimbriate: spores hyaline, smooth, thin-walled,  $2.3\text{--}2.5\ \mu \times 7\text{--}8\ \mu$ : stipe central, stuffed, equal, concolorous, beset with sharp bristles which partially disappear with age, densely tomentose at the base, 1.5–2 cm. long, 0.5–1 mm. thick.



*Polyporus arculariformis*. FIG. 1. Entire plant, showing upper surface of pileus,  $\times 2\frac{2}{3}$ . FIG. 2. Entire plant, showing lower surface of pileus,  $\times 2\frac{2}{3}$ . FIG. 3. Portion of upper surface,  $\times 8$ . FIG. 4. Portion of lower surface,  $\times 8$ .

Unaka Springs, East Tennessee, 1,700 ft., on dead oak and chestnut sticks in deciduous woods, *Murrill*, August 20, 1904, nos. 702 (type) and 821. Near *P. arcularius* (Batsch) Fr.

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